

SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR INTERNATIONAL MISSIONS CRISIS

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Abstract

Article aims to analyze the main indicators of military information management in crisis situations. It sets out five specific indicators for crisis situations in international missions: indicators of crime and judicial level, risk indicators for minorities, early warning indicators of possible crises at the country level, indicators of armed conflict and post-conflict performance indicators.

I. Measuring indicators for international missions' crisis

Measuring indicators for international missions' crisis and the perspective of state security is controversial because attempts to do so often depend on data that is provided by states themselves, and, of course, it is not always in a state's interest to report accurately.

This is particularly the case when dealing with armed conflicts. The international missions representatives argue, in part, that because of the unreliability of the available data, developing a matrix that measures security is not a desirable task. One of the major reasons why data may be unreliable is that much of it comes directly from governments. In order for an index to provide an accurate description of state security, it has to be somewhat detailed. The international missions representatives argue that, if an index is too simple, it can

actually provide false information because it has no way of accurately reflecting factors that may have had an influence on the data or argues, it is important to include not only states that are insecure; it is also important to indicate how secure a state is.

Traditional concepts of security usually considered security from the state perspective; however, it is becoming more widely accepted that the human-security perspective provides a more effective tool, in some instances, for measuring security. This is largely because this perspective takes into consideration that “threats to people’s safety come from states While such threat may not come from the state that the individual inhabits, themselves.”

Those factors that characterize security for the individual (economic prosperity, human rights, civil liberties, freedom of movement) are largely a result of state policies and actions. Therefore, in order to fully understand a security perspective that can provide useful and accurate data for the state, human security must make up part of the assessment.

At this point, it is important to identify what we are discussing when we talk about security and how we define a threat or a security issue within the study of international relations. The answer to what makes something an international security issue can be found in the traditional military-political understanding of security. In this context, security is about survival. It is when an issue is presented as posing an existential threat to a designated referent object (traditionally, but not necessarily, the specifically to the military and political understanding, this is also applicable to the notion of human security. From this perspective, security remains, **at the core, about survival.**

II. Specific indicators for international missions crisis

I have identified five specific indicators for international missions crisis:

1. Crime and Justice Indicators

2. Minorities At Risk Indicators

3. Country Early Warning Indicators

4. Armed Conflict Database Indicators

5. Post-Conflict Performance Indicators

1. Crime and Justice Indicators

1.1. **Intentional Homicide** refers to death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide.

1.2. **Non-intentional Homicide** refers to death not deliberately inflicted on a person by another person. This includes the crime of manslaughter, but excludes traffic accidents that result in the death of persons.

1.3. **Assault** refers to physical attack against the body of another person, including battery but excluding indecent assault.

1.4. **Rape** refers to sexual intercourse without valid consent.

1.5. **Theft** refers to the removal of property without the property owner's consent.

1.6. **Robbery** refers to the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force.

1.7. **Burglary** refers to unlawful entry into someone else's premises with an intention to commit crime.

1.8. **Fraud** refers to the acquisition of the property of another by deception.

1.9. **Embezzlement** refers to the wrongful appropriation of another's property that is already in one's possession.

1.10. **Drug-Related Crimes** refer to intentional acts that may involve the cultivation, production, manufacture, extraction, preparation, offering for sale, distribution, purchase, sale, delivery on any terms whatsoever, brokerage, dispatch, dispatch in transit, transport, importation and exportation of drugs and psychotropic substances.

1.11. **Bribery and Corruption** refers to requesting and/or accepting a material or personal benefit, or promise thereof, in connection with the performance of a

public function for an action that may or may not be a violation of law and/or promising as well as giving material or personal benefit to a public officer in exchange for a requested favor.

1.12. **Other** refers to **serious types of crime** that are completely different from those listed above, and that are regarded as serious and frequent enough to require a separate category in the criminal statistics of a specific country (e.g., arson, kidnapping, conspiracy or membership in a criminal association).

1.13. **Crimes Recorded by the Police** refer to the number of penal code offences or their equivalent, i.e., various special law offences, but excluding minor traffic and other petty offences, brought to the attention of the police or other law enforcement agencies and recorded by one of those agencies.

1.14. **Police or Law Enforcement** sector refers to public agencies whose principal functions are the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders.

1.15. **Prosecutor** refers to a government official whose duty is to initiate and maintain criminal proceedings on behalf of the state against persons accused of committing a criminal offence.

1.16. **Persons Prosecuted** refers to alleged offenders prosecuted by means of an official charge, initiated by the public prosecutor or the law enforcement agency responsible for prosecution.

1.17. **Persons Convicted** refers to persons found guilty by any legal body duly authorized to do so under national law, whether the conviction was later upheld or not.

1.18. **Judges and Magistrates** refers to both full- and part-time officials authorized to hear civil, criminal, and other cases, including appeals courts, and authorized to make dispositions in a court of law.

1.19. **Prisons** refer to all publicly and privately financed institutions where persons are deprived of their liberty. These institutions could include, but are not limited to, penal, correctional, or psychiatric facilities.

1.20. **Admissions to Prisons** refer to the number of such events throughout the year and not the number of people admitted on a particular day of the year

2. Minorities At Risk Indicators

2.1. Group Characteristics and Status

- a. Group Locator Codes
- b. Group Population
- c. Group-Type Identifiers
- d. Bases of Group Identity

2.2. Ancestral Language Scores

2.3. Indicators of Ethno-cultural

2.4 Distinctiveness

2.4.1 “New” Group Concentration Indicators

2.4.2 “Old” Group Concentration Indicators

2.4.3 Length of Residence Indicators

2.4.4 Group Presence in Adjoining Countries

2.4.5 Lost-Autonomy Indicators

2.4.6 Group “Categories”

2.4.7 Group Discrimination

2.5. Inter-group Differentials

2.5.1. Cultural Differentials

2.5.2. Political Differentials (Political Inequalities)

2.5.3. Economic Differentials (Economic Inequalities)

2.6. Collective Disadvantages

2.6.1. Phase I Demographic Traits (1980s)

2.6.2. Phase II Demographic Traits (1990s)

2.6.3. Political Discrimination

2.6.4. Economic Disadvantages

2.6.5. Cultural Discrimination

2.6.6 . Group Organization

2.7. Indicators of Group Cohesion, 1980s-1995

2.7.1. Group Identity Cohesion, 1980-1995

2.7.2. Group Organizational Cohesion, 1990-1995

- b. Group Organizations, 1990-1995
- c. Group Administrative Autonomy, 1990-1995
- d. Group Mobilization, 1980s-1995
- e. Group Organizational Cohesion, 1996-2000

2.7.3. Group Support for Conventional or Militant Organizations, 1996-2000

2.7.4. New Organizations, 1996-2001

2.7.5. Group Collective Interests

- a. Autonomy Grievances
- b. Political (Non-Autonomy) Grievances
- c. Economic Grievances
- d. Cultural Grievances
- e. Advantaged-Minority Codes

2.7.6. Challenges to Advantaged Positions

2.7.7. Group Conflict Behavior, 1940s-1998

- a. Intra-group Factional Conflict, 1990-1998
- b. Inter-group Communal Conflict, 1940s-2000
- c. Group Protest Activities
- d. Anti-Regime Rebellion
- e. Government Repression of Group, 1996-2000
- f. International Contagion and Diffusion
- g. Polity Characteristics

3. Country Early Warning Indicators

3.1. Political and Institutional Stability

- a. Confidence in the President

- b. Confidence in the Parliament
- c. Confidence in the Government
- d. Confidence in the Courts of Justice/Prosecution
- e. Confidence in Municipal Governments/Administrations
- f. Perception of Possibility of Joining EU in 5 years
- g. Trustworthiness of Media Reporting About Political Issues

3.2. Economic Stability

- a. Unemployment, Registered With Employment Bureau
- b. Unemployed, not Registered
- c. Safety of Present Job
- d. Living Standard
- e. Readiness to Leave Country to Live in Another Country
- f. Trustworthiness of Media Reporting About Economic Issues

3.3. Interethnic Relations

- a. Perception of Current Interethnic Relations
- b. Perceptions of Media Contributing to Ethnic

3.4 Tension

- c. Perceptions of Politicians Contributing to Ethnic Tension
- d. Support Future Public Protests, Strikes, Demonstrations Against Incidents/ Actions Related to Ethnic Questions
- e. Trustworthiness of Media Reporting About Ethnic Issues

3.5. Personal and Public Security

- a. Crime Rate
- b. Confidence in the Police
- c. Confidence in the Army
- d. Public Perception of the Situation in Terms of Personal Security
- e. Public Trust in Security Structures and Their Reforms

4. Armed Conflict Database Indicators

4.1 Type of Conflict:

4.1.1 International armed border and territorial conflict: Involving governments in armed conflict over sovereignty and territory.

4.1.2. Internal armed conflicts: Taking place between government forces and organized groups that control sufficient territory to sustain concerted military operations. These conflicts can sometimes spill across international borders without being considered international conflicts between state parties.

4.1.3. Terrorism: Attacks involving one or more factions in significant armed opposition to a state. The intensity of violence in such attacks varies. Violence directly attributable to organized crime is not included.

4.2 Political Status:

4.2.1. Active: Covers current conflicts, which may vary from low-intensity (or intermittent) encounters to high-intensity (or constant) combat.

4.2.2. Cease-fire: Agreed by recognized leaders of disputants, but does not resolve the conflict. Does not suggest that all conflict has stopped.

4.2.3. Peace Accord: Formal resolution of conflict ratified by recognized leaders of disputants. In some cases, conflict may still persist. Examines whether the combatants are currently in conflict or in negotiations. The current status is displayed in a fact box.

4.2.4. Dormant: Applies to terrorist conflicts.

5. Post-Conflict Performance Indicators

5.1. Security and Reconciliation

a. Public Security

b. Reconciliation

c. Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration

5.2. Economic Recovery

a. Management of Inflation, External Debt, and Adequacy of the Budget

- b. Trade Policy, Foreign Exchange, and Price Regimes
- c. Management and Sustainability of Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Program

5.3. Social Exclusion and Social-Sector Development

- a. Reintegration of Displaced Populations
- b. Education
- c. Health

5.4. Public-Sector Management and Institutions

- a. Budgetary and Financial Management, and Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization
- b. Re-establishing Public Administration and Rule-Based Governance
- c. Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector

Conclusions

As globalization has worked to connect states and traditionally understood borders have given way to a more cyber-border system, states have become more dependent on one another. As a result, when security issues are addressed, they can no longer ignore the transnational implications that a particular security threat may pose. Security threats such as transnational terrorism, transnational crime, trafficking, poverty, and migration are all borderless in nature.

Consequently, a study of security must look not only at individual states but also regions and ultimately at the balance of security in the entire international system.

Measuring security and constructing a matrix that can accurately reflect perceived security can therefore seem like a daunting task. However, developing a detailed matrix that can look at all aspects that can affect the security of an individual as well as the security of a state can be useful in determining where funding and logistical support are required and where weaknesses may be in

order to avoid the eruption of conflict or full-scale war. As globalization has tied countries to one another, a security threat to one can have potentially devastating effects on a broader scale.

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